

青海 国际狩猎

International sports hunting in Qinghai

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编著

青海人民出版社



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· 西 宁 ·

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前言

20 世纪 80 年代,随着国家经济建设的复兴,我国在青藏高原地区的青海省尝试开展了一项新的事业——国际狩猎。

青海国际狩猎活动始于 1985 年,经过 20 多年的发展,现已具备了一定的经营能力和发展规模,并在国际狩猎市场上拥有了一定知名度。作为中国西部野生动物资源极为富集的青海省,通过国际狩猎活动,让越来越多的国外猎人感受到了其丰富的资源动物、保护良好的高原生态环境、朴实好客的各族人民,以及经济社会发展的新景象。国际狩猎是一项以加强资源保护、合理利用资源、变资源优势为经济优势,促进保护事业发展为目的的娱乐型或体育型狩猎活动,也是一项特殊的旅游和宣传。

青海国际狩猎地现有 2 处,分别是位于青海省中部柴达木盆地东南缘的都兰国际狩猎场和巴颜喀拉山北麓的玛多黄河源国际狩猎场,自然景观独特多样,原生态环境保存良好,资源动物蕴藏量丰富,现供狩猎的动物有 8 种,以狩猎有蹄类动物为主。多年来的对外狩猎活动,不仅使高原狩猎走向了世界,对外开辟了中国的狩猎市场,而且让更多的国际猎人通过狩猎活动感受青海,了解中国,尤其是各狩猎场的资源动物丰富度使猎人倍感惊叹,青海国际狩猎场被国际猎人评价为“中国高原的一流狩猎地”。

目前,随着中国经济社会的全面振兴,生物资源的保护与利用不断得到重视,国家也开始注重发展野生动物保护与利用产业,利用其具有“可再生能力”的特点,发挥它特有的经济价值与社会价值。然而,我国的狩猎业受多种因素的影响,其发展难以拓展;社会公众对国际狩猎活动有一些看法,对保护与利用的权重意见不一致,提出众多质疑。如何面对出现的这些问题,怎样发展我国的国际狩猎业等,围绕这些问题,笔者同业内人士进行过多方交流。狩猎在国外一些国家的发展极具规模,成为人们喜爱的一项户外运动休闲活动,对社会发展呈现出多重目的。我国的狩猎活动已有悠久的历史,其狩猎文化源远流长;国际狩猎在中国也已发展 20 多年,其成效和作用值得我们思考。

笔者在青海从事国际狩猎工作已有 20 多年,自 1985 年 11 月试狩猎开始,经历了初期选址考察、狩猎动物资源调查、狩猎场规划设计和多次试狩猎活

动，参与和推动了都兰、玛多两个国际狩猎场的建设与发展，感触颇深。青海国际狩猎活动是在国家林业局（原林业部）野生动物保护司的指导与管理下不断发展起来的，并在中国野生动物保护协会和有关部门的支持与配合下不断走向成功。国际狩猎发展渗透着两代管理人员的汗水与心血，许多同志为此做出了不懈的努力，很值得我们认真总结。中国国际狩猎业发展，不能因为社会上有一些质疑，受方方面面因素的影响而暂停。我们应正确面对，积极宣传，让社会各界人士理解野生动物保护与利用是相互促进、相互联系的统一体，保护是措施，发展与利用是目的。开展国际狩猎活动，对资源动物的种群控制，社会教育与科研，人们的文化生活等具有促进发展的多重目的。因此，在认真总结青海省开展国际狩猎经验的基础上，编写了《青海国际狩猎》一书，向关心和支持野生动物保护的人们介绍，让更多的社会公众了解我国国际狩猎活动的发展情况。同时尽自己的一点绵薄之力，以此促进狩猎事业健康有序的发展，为区域经济社会发展做出贡献。

《青海国际狩猎》共分七章，主要介绍了青海省狩猎资源动物状况、狩猎场建设、狩猎经营管理和国际狩猎产业面临的挑战，并结合我国狩猎管理现状，分析了中国狩猎产业发展和青海国际狩猎展望，狩猎与动物标本制作，以及狩猎与旅游发展等。狩猎经营与管理是一项涉及面广、内容丰富的工作，需要社会的理解与支持。我国狩猎动物资源富集，发展前景广阔，有很大的市场潜力，具有促进其他产业发展的多重作用，应引起全社会的关注。本书所使用的资料均来源于笔者和同事们长期从事管理工作的知识与经验积累，同时借鉴和引用了已有的研究成果。

本书在编写过程中，中国野生动物保护协会赵胜利副秘书长、宋慧刚处长给予了支持；中国林业出版社编审严丽对书稿给予了认真的修改；中国森林国际旅行社章琳，北京正安国际旅行社王巍和青海省林业系统的张胜邦、蔡平、董建生、杨宏伟、郑桂云、王程才、孟延山、李延德、姚瑞杰、朱丽琳和达盛林等同志也给予了配合与支持，在此一并表示感谢。

由于经验不足，写作水平有限，书中疏漏、错误在所难免，在此恳请广大读者和专家批评指正。

2008年10月10日于西宁



Foreword

In the 1980s, with the rejuvenation of the country's economy, a new enterprise—international hunting has been commenced in Qinghai Province of the Qinghai-Tibet plateau.

Qinghai international hunting activities were started in 1985. After more than 20 years of development, they now have a increased capacity and scale of operations, and a strong reputation in the international market. As one of the China's western regions, Qinghai holds abundance wild animals resources, through the international hunting activities more and more foreign hunters experienced the amazing animal resources, the status quo of ecological protection, the different ethnic group cultures and a new vision for economic and social development in China. International hunting is a measure to strengthen the ecological protection, improve utilization of natural resources, realize the economic value of natural resources, and also it's a special tourism and dissemination.

There are 2 international hunting grounds in Qinghai, one is located in southeastern part of the Qaidam Basin, the other located in the northern foothills of Bayakala mountains on the edge of the Yellow River which boasts a unique and diverse natural landscape, well preserved ecological environment and abundant animal resources (8 species of mainly hoofed animals provided for hunting.) After many years of hunting activities, China has opened a internationally renowned hunting market, increasing numbers of foreign hunter gaining understanding for Qinghai and China, especial gaining the opportunity to see a range of animals. This has given the Qinghai international hunting ground the reputation of "China's first-class hunting ground on the plateau"

At present, along with the development and overall economic prosperity in China, more attention is continually focused on the protection and utilization of biological resources. The state has clearly defined the enterprise of wild animals protection and utilization, taking advantage of its "regeneration" capacity, using its unique economic value to offer greater contribution to wild animals protection and local eco-social

development. However, the international hunting activities of China have been affected by various factors, making it difficult to further develop. Different community members hold different opinions on the issue of protection and utilization and have a great deal of questions. How to realize this vision? How to develop the hunting enterprise? Fortunately some experts have conducted discussions and released research papers on this issue. The international hunting enterprise is not only benefits resource protection and expanding of animals habitat, it also promotes local economic growth, improves the living standards of community in the hunting area which have been fully realized over the years.

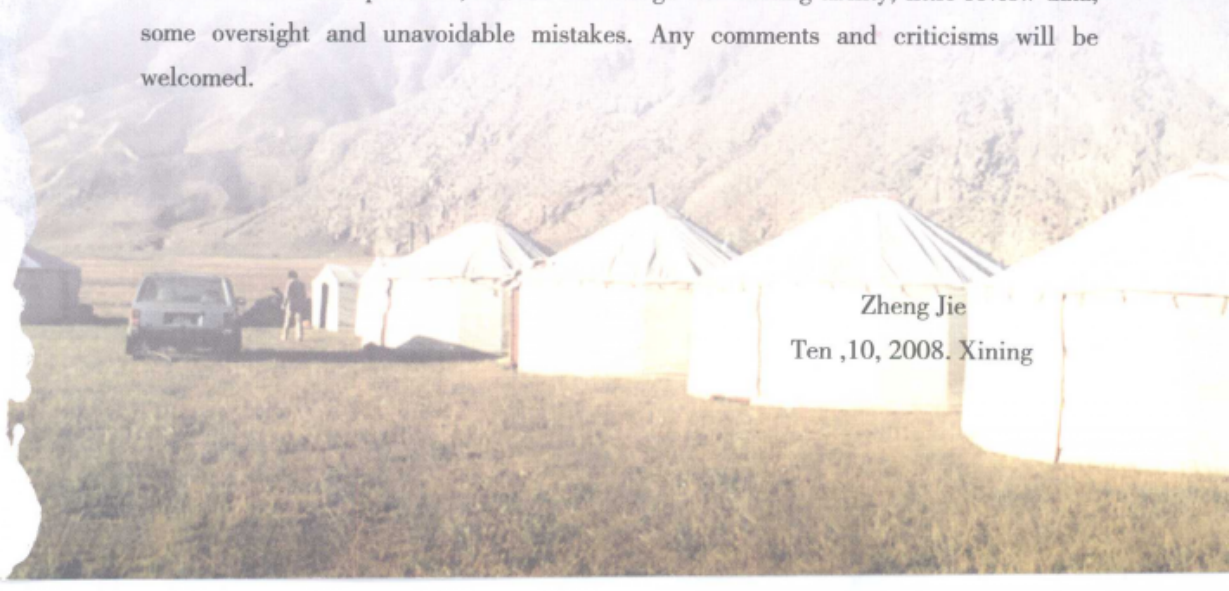
I have been engaged in the international hunting in Qinghai for more than twenty years. Since the hunting activities started experimentally in November 1985, I have experienced the initial selection of hunting sites selection, animal resource surveys, hunting ground design and the implementation of repeated hunting activities. I have also participated and promoted the construction and development of hunting grounds in Dulan and Maduo which moved me deeply. The international hunting enterprise of Qinghai has been developed continuously under the direction and management of previous Department of Wildlife Protection of State Forest Ministry, and becoming increasingly successful with support from China Wildlife Conservation Association and cooperation with relevant agencies. In two decades a number of hardships and efforts for the development of international hunting activities in Qinghai have been made that are worthy of summary. The hunting enterprise of China can not be stopped on account of some opposition from the public and other factors. We should develop the concept realistically and conduct the public education and consultation activity to help the community understand that it is a commitment to both the protection and utilization of wild animals which are promoted and linked together. Ecological protection is a measure to reach the final goal of development and utilization. International hunting activities are good for controlling the number of different species, public education, scientific research and promoting the development of people's cultural activities. Thereby, after careful consideration, I'd like to introduce the background information to those people who are concerned to support the protection of wild animals using the book named Qinghai International Hunting. I hope this will allow more people to

understand the development of international hunting enterprise in China. At the same time, this represents my small effort to promote this enterprise in a sustainable way to promote the local economic development.

The book of Qinghai International Hunting includes six chapters which mostly describes the status of hunting animal resources in Qinghai, reviews the development, briefly analyzes the present situation in China and internationally, provides some idea of the international hunting development in China and prospects for the future in Qinghai. The development of hunting activities is a task which involves many factors and issues, and also needs understanding and support from the community. China is a country with abundant hunting resources, good foreground and prodigious market potential which can promote the development of other enterprises as well as benefiting the whole society. The book uses some information, data and research which were conducted by other colleges who have been engaged in the management over a long period.

During the process of compiling, a great deal of instruction was provided by Mr. Zhao Shengli Deputy Secretary-general, Mr. Song Huigang Director from China Wildlife Conservation Association, Mr. Zhang Ling from China Forestry International Travel Agency, Mr. Wang Wei from Beijing Zheng'an International Travel Agency etc. Colleagues from Qinghai Forestry agencies including Mr. Cai Ping, Mr. Dong Jiansheng, Mr. Yang Hongwei, Ms. Zheng Guiyun, Mr. Wang Cheng Cai, Mr. Meng Yanshan, Mr. LiYande, Mr. Yao Ruijie and Da Shenglin provided good cooperation and support. Here I express my heartfelt appreciation to them.

Dues to a lack of experience, limited knowledge and writing ability, little review data, some oversight and unavoidable mistakes. Any comments and criticisms will be welcomed.



Zheng Jie
Ten, 10, 2008. Xining



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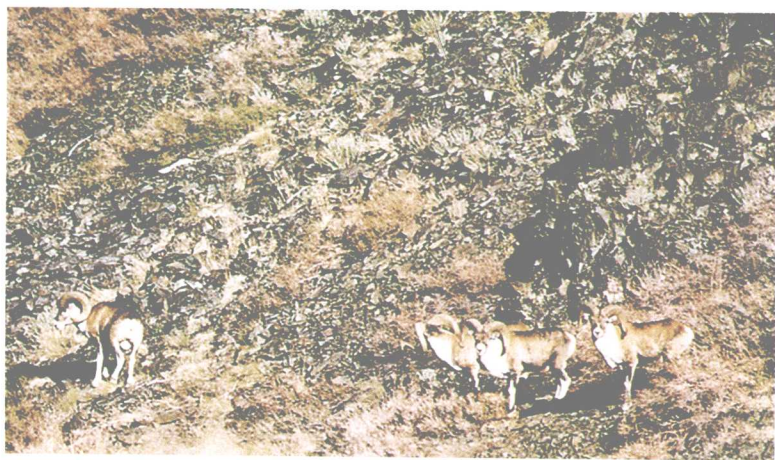


青海狩猎资源动物



本章介绍了青海省野生资源动物的生态分布类型，主要资源动物种群动态变化状况，以及资源动物特点，从中可以了解青海的狩猎资源动物。狩猎在青海有悠久的历史，对促进地方经济发展和改善牧区群众的生产生活水平发挥着不可替代的作用。

青海省是一个高原省份，地处我国西北部，位于北纬 $31^{\circ} 39' \sim 39^{\circ} 19'$ ，东经 $89^{\circ} 35' \sim 103^{\circ} 04'$ 之间，地域辽阔，总面积为 72 万 km^2 。境内地貌多样，呈西高东低，自西向东逐渐下降；地势高峻， $4/5$ 的地区为高原山地。在高原面上，耸立着阿尔金山、祁连山、昆仑山、唐古拉山等山脉，平均海拔在 4 000m 以上。山脉间镶嵌着高原山地、盆地和谷地，湖泊星罗棋布，河流纵横，黄河、长江、澜沧江均发源于本省。青海省独特的地理位置和自然条件，构成了植物生长发育、种类组成和地理分布等特有的区域单元，形成了青藏高原独有的动物种群，野生资源动物十分丰富。据统计，青海省可利用资源动物有 50 余种，目前可供开发利用的资源动物兽类有 16 种，鸟类有 20 种。了解和掌握这些资源动物在青海境内的生态分布及其种群状况，可使我们正确地看待和处理资源动物的保护与利用，从而有目的地开展资源的合理开发，变资源优势为经济优势，为区域经济社会的和谐发展发挥其应有的作用。



野生盘羊

第一节 资源动物生态分布

以往的科学调查和研究资料显示,青海省资源动物由于受独特的地理气候环境影响,其赖以生存的自然生态系统复杂多样,有森林灌丛生态系统、内陆湿地和水域生态系统、草原与草甸生态系统、荒漠化和寒漠生态系统;其生态地理分布随植被、栖息环境和气候等因子的变化,呈现有规律的变化,从东南向西北逐渐演替,区系具青藏高原特点,具有明显的垂直分布变化和生境的差异性。

1 野生动物区系特点

从我国动物地理区划的划分看,青海省陆生脊椎动物的现代分布,受三大基本自然区——季风区、蒙新高原、青藏高原的影响,呈非地带性特征。按全国动物地理区划(竺可桢,1979)划分,青海的野生动物以古北界动物区系的青藏区羌塘高原亚区、青海藏南亚区和蒙新区东部草原亚区、西部荒漠亚区物种为主,尚有部分华北区黄土高原亚区的物种成分,并有少量东洋界动物区系的西南区西南山地亚区、喜马拉雅亚区物种成分。据统计,青海省境内分布的野生动物青藏区物种占优势,约占40%;蒙新区物种约占25%;西南区物种约占15%;其他为华北区物种和广布种。其区系特点呈现地理群落结构简单,种类分布上具有大面积的一致性;生境优势种单一,但种群数量大、分布广,具有青藏高原的特殊性;草原、草甸生境物种资源丰富,森林树栖和典型湿热地区的种类较少。

由此可以初步了解,青海省野生动物以高原耐寒动物群和耐旱动物群物种为优势相互渗透,又以草食性动物为主,且种群数量大,栖息在高山草原、草甸,高山寒漠和荒漠化等自然生境中,其分布具有一定的规律。

2 野生动物生态分布

青海省野生动物生态分布,从东南向西北是由高地森林灌丛草原动物→高地草原草甸动物→高地寒漠动物→温带荒漠、半荒漠动物群的次序有规律的更替。东南部高山森林灌丛动物群有白唇鹿 *Cervus albirostris*、马鹿 *Cervus elaphus*、马麝





藏野驴

Moschus berezovskii、棕熊 *Ursus arctos*、猕猴 *Macaca mulatta*、藏马鸡 *Crossoptilon crossoptilon*、蓝马鸡 *Crossoptilon auritum*、雪鸡 *Tetraogallus tibetanus*、环颈雉 *Phasianus colchicus* 等。高地草原草甸动物群有藏原羚 *Procapra picticaudata*、喜马拉雅旱獭 *Marmota himalayana*、藏野驴 *Equus kiang*、狼 *Canis lupus* 等。西部高地寒漠动物群有藏羚 *Pantholops hodgsoni*、野牦牛 *Poephagus mutus*、藏野驴、岩羊 *Pseudois nayaur*、高原兔 *Lepus oiostolus*、藏狐 *Vulpes ferilata*、棕熊等。中部温带荒漠、半荒漠动物群有鹅喉羚 *Gazella subgutturosa*、西藏毛腿沙鸡 *Syrhaptes tibetanus*、荒漠猫 *Felis beiti*、沙狐 *Vulpes corsac* 等。

同时，受青藏高原面上所具有的独特自然环境的影响，青海野生动物在其水平地带规律的基础上叠加着垂直地带性，其垂直分布明显，大致分为 4 个带。①高山森林灌丛带：分布高度随地区不同而变化较大，海拔在 2 800 ~ 4 200m 之间。此带分布的动物种类较为丰富，兽类有猕猴、鼯鼠 *Pteromys xanthotis*、白唇鹿、马鹿和马麝等；鸟类有蓝马鸡、藏马鸡、血雉 *Ithaginis cruentus*、环颈雉等。该区域涵盖长江、黄河、澜沧江和黑河水系的河谷地区，以及柴达木盆地东部林区。森林分布在地阴坡、半阴坡与局部的半阳坡，生长茂盛，主要树种针叶林以云杉、圆柏、冷杉、油松为主，分布区域面积较大；阔叶林以桦树、杨树为主，分布面积较小。高山灌丛分布海拔相对较高，种类以杜鹃、金露梅、锦鸡儿、鲜卑木、山生柳为主，是高原山地森林灌丛动